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# New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1922

THE WEATHER  
Fair and cool to-day; fair with rising temperature to-morrow; diminishing northwest winds.  
Full report on last page.

## 200 Homeless In \$500,000 Passaic Fire

Match Tossed in Old Mattress Starts Blaze That Destroys Church and Nineteen Dwellings

## Cuts Off Light From Two Towns

## 600 Children March From School Rooms as Flames Gain Headway

An old mattress in the back yard of a cafe at 24 Wall Street, Passaic, N. J., was set on fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a carelessly thrown match. At 3 o'clock last night, when the business of putting out the fire, fanned by a fifty-mile wind, was done, nineteen dwellings and a four-story brick church, covering three city blocks, had been burned, 200 persons were without homes and two towns were without light. The total damage is estimated at more than \$500,000.

The building in the rear of which the fire started was owned by Nickle & Jundetz, and was one of a row of three-story frame houses, with stores on the first floor and apartments on the other two. At 18 and 20 Wall Street was the new Holy Rosary Polish Catholic Church and school. On Eighth and Ninth streets there were in all sixteen two and three family houses. Wires supplying light to the towns of Garfield and Lodi ran overhead on Wall Street.

Jundetz discovered the fire when the back of his building was burning. He rushed in an alarm. Six hundred children in the church school were about to be dismissed. Instead, the fire raged around and, thinking that it was the whim of the authorities to close the day with a fire drill, they marched out quickly without knowing their danger. One Sister saw the smoke and sent in an alarm, but said nothing.

Wind Fans Flames. A strong wind helped the flames and spread them to the buildings at No. 26 and 28. They, too, were destroyed. By this time the fire was too much for the Passaic fire department. A call was sent to Garfield for the volunteer fire organization there—about 100 members answered. The fire by that time had held hold of the church.

Three firemen were injured there. They were Edward Sobczek, of Garfield, and John Moseley, of Engine Company 3, of Passaic. Their hands were badly burned. The church was a comparatively new structure of stone and steel, erected at a cost of \$250,000. The flames got inside and the wind did the rest. All that was left of the building were the walls and steel girders.

## Roofs Catch From Sparks

Sparks were wafted to Eighth and Ninth streets. The roofs of all six tenement houses were burned, and two blocks at 171 and 176, were so badly burned inside as to be uninhabitable. The police long before this, however, had ordered out occupants of all houses in the neighborhood. A pole supporting the charged wires of Wall Street was burned in two and fell. The wires were burned and broken. Water filled the street. Electricity charged the water and firemen were shocked.

A section of the fire was in the mill building of the city. The Red Cross established headquarters and cared for the homeless. Linemen were sent to mend broken wires, but Garfield and Lodi were without light last night.

## Impediment of Zayas Is Suggested in Havana

## Failure to Execute Crowder's Advice to End Graft Is Denounced

HAVANA, June 12. (By The Associated Press.)—Owing to the silence of President Zayas with regard to the recommendations of Major General Wood H. Crowder, President Harding's representative in Cuba, for the "moral" reform of the Cuban administration, Carlos M. de la Cruz, a member of Congress, today presented to the parliamentary committee of the United States a resolution that the United States should carry out promptly the recommendations of General Crowder's report. The resolution was signed by 12 members of the United States government.

## \$10,000 City Map Stolen From the Municipal Building

Bradford Print, Made in 1731. One of Three in Existence, Taken From Public Works Department Office; Experts Suspect "Inside Job"

The rare Bradford map of New York City, the first plan ever made of the city and an invaluable historical document, has been stolen from the office of the Department of Public Works in the Municipal Building. This became known yesterday when detectives visited leading dealers in old prints in their efforts to find the map. Only three imprints of the famous survey published by New York's first printer, William Bradford, in 1731, are known to be in existence. The one taken from the Public Works Department was considered the best preserved copy, and was valued at \$10,000. The New York Historical Society owns another copy, while the third, formerly in the William Loring Andrews collection, was sold at auction a year ago to Cornelius Field Bishop for \$5,000. The Bradford document was one of the most important maps the city owns, and because of its rarity its value to the city is almost incalculable, a print expert said yesterday. It also is the first engraved map of New York City, and, according to Stokes's "Iconography of Manhattan Island," is "one of the earliest examples of the art of engraving on copper executed in New York."

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of the valued document. Officials of the Department of Public Works refused yesterday to make known the facts in their possession, beyond saying that extensive efforts were being made for its recovery. It is understood to have hung in a frame in one of the inner offices and was found disappeared within the last week. Virtually every print dealer and art gallery handling historic Americana in the city has been visited by officials of the Police Department to learn whether or not attempts were made recently to dispose of the print. Certainly, it is thought by those who know old prints, the thief was acquainted with the extreme value of the Bradford map, and also with the confusion of ideas and ignorance of the subject of which it is not believed that the office was.

## England Hears Lady Astor Sing Praises of U. S.

No World-Aloofness Here, but a People Ready to Help, She Tells Audience That Welcomes Her Back

LONDON, June 12. (By The Associated Press.)—Viscountess Astor was hailed as "a jolly good fellow" by a gathering of 400 at a dinner given today by the English Speaking Union to accord the first woman to take her seat as a member of the House of Commons a welcome home after her American tour. Mrs. Winifred Astor, who shares the honors of feminine representation in Parliament with the Virginian, united with Lord Lee of Fareham in saying nice things about the guest of honor's work in Parliament and the unofficial mission she performed recently in America.

The English Speaking Union is the only Anglo-American fellowship society which admits women to membership, and they were present in force to hear the two women. Countess Astor, the first occasion they have spoken from the same table. Viscountess Astor was attired in a lemon colored gown with green piping, with two ropes of pearls around her neck. In her characteristic fashion, she mentioned, admonished and joked for an hour. In her peroration she referred to the Washington conference, saying: "America has a chance to build the greatest navy in the world; she gave up with as much grace as the greatest navy in the world gave up its long reign of the seas."

When she resumed her seat the audience to a man and woman stood and sang spiritedly "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow." Viscountess Astor twitted Mrs. Winifred Astor good-naturedly for not being a Coalition member, but disclaimed any feeling of jealousy over the latter's election, depriving her of the honor of being the only woman in the Mother of Parliaments. Both laughed when J. H. Thomas, Labor Party, Countess Astor's husband, said: "Thank God, I belong to neither party."

"Lady Nancy" gave an account of her American travels, prefaced by a recital of the unifying influence of Anglo-American idealism. She capped a table with the affirmation: "I am not here to speak of England; I did that for a month in America. I am here to speak of America and I can do so with much pride and with the knowledge of England's greatness in America."

Puritan Ideals Upheld. "If I have done any good in public life it is due to men and women of England's most famous past—Puritans. If it had not been for the defeat of the Spanish Armada off Plymouth England would not have been free to worship Plymouth those who found their more advanced ideas about religious freedom hampered sailed away to America. I think it would have shocked them to find that some of their later well-meaning successors were preaching hate in the name of God toward the country whence they came. They have not understood that true freedom comes not from a man or a nation that hates. A nation that hated most handsomely was defeated in 1818."

Viscountess Astor described herself as an "unregenerate Anglo-Saxon," adding, "not because I am a Virginian, but because I care so desperately for the British Empire or the United States, but because I care for something even greater than these two countries—I care for civilization based on Christianity."

"Everywhere I went in America I preached the establishment of a league of peace—not a league of nations, for that has been too much of a short-term thing. The trouble in the United States is that the League of Nations got tangled up with politics, and that is fatal to any issue."

In an allusion to the British losses in the war, she said: "The British losses in the war were not as heavy as the American losses. The British losses were not as heavy as the American losses. The British losses were not as heavy as the American losses."

## As a vacation companion—The Tribune!

Just tell your newsdealer you want to see The Tribune every day when you're away this summer—or phone Brooklyn 3000 and give your vacation address to The Tribune's circulation department.

## British Dense, Says Poincare In Tart Reply

London Unable to Comprehend Soviet Issue; Misunderstands European Problems, He Says

Cites 12 Points in Stating His Policy Insists Seized Properties Must Be Restored and Full Debt Acknowledged

By Wilbur Forrest Special Cable to The Tribune

PARIS, June 12. In a note which was both sarcastic and severe Premier Poincare today replied to the latest British memorandum on the question of the Hague conference, holding tenaciously to the view he has heretofore maintained, and insisting particularly that the Reds must meet the demand for restitution of private property confiscated in the revolution. The note begins with the statement that the observations of the British Foreign Office are due to its inability to comprehend the Russian problem and to a general misunderstanding of the whole Russian situation. This abrupt language, attributed to the tone of the British note, which was made public yesterday and in which Premier Poincare was handled unceremoniously.

The preamble of the note sent by Poincare tonight begins: "Since the difficulty of the British government found in failing to answer my note promptly did not come from the force of their arguments it would have been well to proceed in the confusion of ideas and ignorance of the subject of which I am accused."

The difference between the English and French will not be lessened by the exchange of words between the premiers, according to authorities here.

Twelve Points Summarized. The Premier's note emphasized twelve points. They are, briefly: First, the experts at the Hague will not have authority to take action on any question.

Second, there is no method in the procedure which will prevail at the Hague, and no agreement before hand has been reached.

Third, the Russian memorandum of May 11 already has been considered. Fourth, the terms of the Cannes agreement must be adhered to by the parties at interest.

Fifth, the private property must be restored in the connection between the Russians and the Italians recognized this.

Sixth, investigation of conditions in Russia must be the basis of aid to restoration, rehabilitation is necessary before commerce can be reopened.

Eighth, politics and war debts are not to be discussed.

Ninth, all French rights must be maintained.

Tenth, property rights are further emphasized.

Eleventh, before credits are granted to Russia a careful examination of the situation is necessary.

Twelfth, the French government will never permit the spoliation of its rights, since that would shock the whole world.

French Participation Possible. It was intimated tonight in official quarters that a possibility existed of France being represented at the Hague on June 26 when the Russians meet the Allies. This hint came from the highest government circles. Since the Cannes discussions, the experts will be in conference with the Russians to see if it is believed that France may have experts present to act in the capacity of observers of events.

Poincare told visitors today that the main difficulty between France and England over the Hague appeared in the form of the word "representative," which made the French as well as the American government might be resumed. Now that this point is settled he is pleased that England agrees with the French idea that only experts be sent to meet the Soviet delegates.

It is not believed that the United States will send delegates, even with the assurance that no political questions are to be discussed. Poincare believes that since England does not agree with his memorandum regarding a meeting of experts the conference will lack method and will not accomplish anything important. In the first place, the experts will be completely without authority and unable to make any decisions without referring back to their governments. Again, the refusal of Russia to withdraw her note of May 11 indicates that she will not be willing to accede to the demands of the Allies.

Pleased With American View. It is said that the Premier is pleased at the fact that the United States has agreed with the French point that experts must examine the affairs of Russia.

David Hartman, of 1710 Union Street, Brooklyn, a wily and experienced process server, rang the basement bell yesterday at noon at the home of Robert W. Chambers, 43 East Eighty-third Street. He had in his pocket papers in an action brought by parents of a boy who was hit by Mrs. Chambers's automobile last March.

David reads Robert W. Chambers's novels with perseverance if the audience's wife sought to evade service. He was determined not to be hoaxed by any such devices as took in the heroes in Mrs. Chambers's books, and was taking a bath David was incredulous.

"It's Monday," said he, with a crafty look, "and besides, it's 12 o'clock noon and, anyway, she'd see me—I'm Mr. Lewis."

The caller's confidence took the maid's breath away. He pushed past her and left her gasping while he raced up the stairs. Getting a lungful of air, the maid gave chase and through familiarity with the route, passed him on the first landing, hastening on toward the third floor to warn Mrs. Chambers that "Mr. Lewis" was on his way.

Recommendation that the government expand its employment service and take other steps to minimize unemployment.

## Gompers Tells A. F. of L. to Seek Peace

Round Table Conferences With Employers on Basis of Equality Urged by Labor Chief at Convention

CINCINNATI, June 12. Organized labor wants conferences with employers—around the table conferences in which the predominant consideration will be "the human equation in industry," but these cannot be attained until the power possessed by the two sides is equalized.

This was the keynote for the forty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor sounded at the opening of that gathering to-day by Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation.

"What all our labor organizations ask of employers," he said, "is that they sit up with us around the table, not in any jagged movement inaugurated by themselves and in which they dominate, but to meet in conference with us, and there, they as employers and we as workers, to discuss and determine for at least some reasonable period an agreement governing the matters which affect both factors of industry, and not forgetting the rights of employers and of business, but having as the most essential consideration the human equation in industry. We want conferences."

Equal Footing First. "There can be no genuine conference between employers and employees unless they stand upon an equal footing of responsibility and power, fearless of unemployment or discharge because of their consistent attitude toward the people they represent."

Conciliatory as this declaration might seem, however, Mr. Gompers served notice that the organized workers of the country do not regard labor as having been weak in the past, and that the concerted fight made against it by the enemies and that the militancy in defending and advancing what they believe to be their right stands undiminished.

He declared, "more determined than ever that there shall not be imposed upon our brows the imprint of 'The man with the hoe.' This American labor movement, organized as it is, believes in the great principles enunciated in that sacred document, the Constitution of the United States. We are not in a mood to have those rights and principles guaranteed to us taken from us by the subtle reasoning or assumption of power, no matter whence it emanates."

Mr. Gompers's address was one of the two leading features of the opening of the convention. The other was the presentation of the report of the federation's executive council, outlining the main subjects and issues which are to come before the convention for action.

Charges Courts Are Unfair. Among the most important features of the report are the following: Declarations that the United States Supreme Court and many of the other judicial tribunals of the country are unfair and prejudicial in their decisions affecting organized labor, and a warning to the unions not to take their troubles to the courts, except as defendants, in industrial disputes.

Picturing of the present Congress as a reactionary in the extreme and inimical to popular liberties. Coupled with this a call on the labor movement to exert its strongest efforts in connection with its forthcoming nonpartisan political campaign.

Assailing of President Harding's plan to regulate the unions as an attempt at "economic enslavement," to go to the attack on the proposed Federal industrial incorporation, establish industrial courts and otherwise subject the movement to legislative control.

Assertion that the railroad workers have the right to spend this place as they desire themselves justified in so doing, and a proffering of assistance to them.

An attack on the "open shop" movement as aimed at the destruction of organized labor, with redoubled efforts for organization advised as the best remedy to counteract it.

Threat to Boycott Banks. Threat to withdraw union funds and to induce union members to withdraw their deposits from banks found to be hostile to organized labor.

Recommendation that the government expand its employment service and take other steps to minimize unemployment.

A definite statement that "one big union" and other radical elements are to be organized.

Band Known on Broadway. "These men are known along Broadway," said Mr. Robb, "and we hope to identify completely the two who are still at large. This has been difficult because the man under arrest has refused to talk."

The method of operation was for one of the men to open accounts with cash in about four banks in the same city, while the others did likewise in nearby cities. They opened accounts or drawing checks. The men while depositing or withdrawing money had conversations with the tellers regarding various business dealings, representing themselves as being carpenters, men in charge of dealing in real estate, or salaried men.

At the proper time forged checks drawn on banks in nearby cities either were presented for cashing or else deposited and immediately checked against. The checks were kited back and forth among the three until from one to four checks had paid out amounts totaling from \$500 to \$3,000 on forged paper.

When in the vicinity of New York the men would come into this city, Massachusetts, they would go to Boston and would operate in the same manner. They would go to New Jersey and New York cities. Prior to this, it is evident from the checks, they used that they had been operating in the middle West."

More than \$100,000 Stolen. The total sum realized from the wholesale forgeries has not been completely tabulated, but already it is reported to run well over \$100,000. C. F. Robb, superintendent of the Burns Agency in New York, said a complete list of banks and the losses could not yet be given out because losses had been reported to various offices of the agency in other territories and full reports had not reached him.

One suspect is under arrest and the two others are being sought by the Burns Agency, the Pinkerton Agency and the local police of hundreds of cities, to which information has been telegraphed and mailed. The lone prisoner is held incommunicado at the request of the American Bankers' Association. The detectives are silent as to his whereabouts. His name is given as William T. Kiernan. He is thirty-six years old and married, and has given two addresses, one in Taunton, Mass., and one in Utica, N. Y. The check kiting activities of the band extended from September, 1921, to June, 1922, in part as follows:

Newark, N. J., two banks; Orange, N. J., one; East Orange, N. J., one; Rochelle, N. Y., three; Boston, one; Providence, R. I., two; Worcester, Mass., three; Buffalo, N. Y., thirteen, attempted, four of them successfully; Syracuse, N. Y., two; Cambridge, Mass., four; Chelsea, Mass., four, and some institutions in Middle Western cities whose losses were reported to the New York office. Some banks known to have been victims failed to report in order to avoid notoriety.

Partial List Made Public. The following list was given out by Mr. Robb as a partial tabulation of institutions whose checks had been obtained by the forgers and passed upon other banks. Some of the banks on the list were themselves victims by accepting forged checks on other banks: First National Bank, St. Louis; State Bank, Chicago; Central Trust Company, Chicago; Union Trust Company, Detroit; City Bank and Trust Company, Syracuse; Central Bank, Rochester; Marine Trust Company, Buffalo; Great Western Trust Company, Milwaukee; Omaha National Bank, Omaha.

Checks of these banks and others found their way into territory adjacent to New York City, but no checks were cashed in this city, as the suspects are said to have "kept clean" in New York City in order to preserve this place as a haven in which to spend their profits. They operated under a score of aliases, all of which have appeared on canceled, certified, forged checks for various amounts. Among the signatures appearing on the checks were: Albert A. Preston, William E. Hodgkinson, C. F. McClelland, Alfred G. Miller, W. H. Harrison, J. F. Crissinger, M. K. Lewis, Robert Allen, James J. Saks, Charles D. Simmons and Percy C. Stokes.

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## 54 Killed in Storm And Toll May Reach 100; Crowds Search Morgue

Tornado, Cloudburst Sweep Canisteo Valley

HORNELL, N. Y., June 12.—As a result of the Canisteo River going on a rampage and inundating its lower valley for many miles, thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed in all parts of Steuben County. Hundreds of acres of crops were washed out and the state highways badly damaged. The Erie Railroad suffered heavy losses throughout washouts. The cloudburst which flooded the river was accompanied by a tornado.

Thousands Seeking Forty Missing Among Bodies; 7 Victims of Ferris Wheel; Owner Arrested

Negro Boy Dying After Saving Score

Survivors Tell of Heroic Rescues; Suburbs Like Shell-Swept Battlefield

A checking up of the death and destruction wrought by Sunday's snarling storm brought the number of known fatalities in the metropolitan district last night up to fifty-four. In addition the authorities have been advised that forty more persons have been missing since the storm, all of whom the police are inclined to believe met their death in one way or another by wind or water. They estimate the death total as close to one hundred. The injured total several times this figure.

A survey of the wreckage in and about the city by an army of officials and civilians in search of possible victims showed that the storm visited its rage most violently in the Pelham Bay section, off City Island. Here it killed seventeen persons, the bodies of all but five of whom have been recovered.

The number of those who met their death on the Ferris wheel at Coney Island, the Bronx, which collapsed during the height of the storm, was increased yesterday to seven, with twenty-six others who were on the device receiving treatment in homes and hospitals for severe injuries.

Owner of Wheel Arrested. An investigation to determine if any defect in the contrivance had anything to do with the collapse was begun by the District Attorney and the Building Department of the Bronx. Paul Simon, the owner of the wheel, was arrested and arraigned on the technical charge of homicide, but was later released in the custody of his counsel when it was reported that the wheel had been inspected by engineers of the Building Department and pronounced safe six weeks ago.

Other victims were caught in the East and North rivers, in the bay, on the Sound and suburban towns, with a few reports of deaths coming from Connecticut and New Jersey. No effort was made to accurately estimate the property damage, but authorities say that in Manhattan alone it could not be less than \$500,000. The telephone and telegraph companies declare that substantial portions of their systems have been broken down. More than 8,700 telephones have been put out of commission in the suburban districts alone.

Fire Alarms Damaged. A more serious phase of the devastation was the damage to the fire alarm system found in the Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn, where numerous lines were broken, cutting off sections of the city from alarm service.

More than 1,000 trees were uprooted in the Bronx, Long Island and Staten Island, and of which about fifty were as though they had been swept by shell fire. The debris of deserted automobiles and trucks were found blocking suburban roads everywhere while abandoned here and there gave the fringe of the city the look of a battlefield.

The Fordham morgue was the scene of affecting spectacles, with thousands of persons streaming past the lines of dead in efforts to find relatives or friends who had perished in the storm.

Revised List of Dead. Here is the revised list of those known to have died off City Island, in the Ferris wheel accident and around Manhattan:

Mrs. Grace Lawyer Casey, thirty-four years old, of 122 West 111th Street; Ferris wheel.

Emily Lawyer, nine years old, of 122 West 111th Street, daughter of Mrs. Casey; Ferris wheel.

Mrs. Pasquale Freda, her husband, thirty-three years old, of 249 East 127th Street; Ferris wheel.

Paulo Pellegrini, twenty-four years old, of 225 East 149th Street; Ferris wheel.

Ida Vanderpool, twenty-two years old, of 42 West 128th Street, negro; Ferris wheel.

Louis Donofrio, twenty years old, of 824 Edith Street, Old Forge, Pa., and 249 East 127th Street, New York City; Ferris wheel.

Sadie Deizer, nineteen years old, of 496 East 174th Street, the Bronx; drowned.

Agnes Kohler, three years old, of 236 East 118th Street; drowned.

Alfred Pfendorf, six years old, of 226 East 118th Street; drowned.

Mrs. Mary Deitz, thirty-five years old, of 2416 Lyver Street, the Bronx; drowned.

Julia Zimet, twenty-six years old, of 842 Whitlock Avenue, the Bronx; drowned.

Ida Kaplin, twenty-five years old, of 246 Pacific Street, Brooklyn; drowned.

Marion Eloff, twenty-four years old, of 1472 Seabury Place, the Bronx; drowned.

"The body of a two-year-old male child, drowned, is believed to be the son of Anna Keining, of 2416 Devere Street, the Bronx, who was taken to Fordham Hospital to be attended for submersion.

Concetti Ceasavanti, fifty-two years old, of 1472 Seabury Street, Mount Vernon; falling tree.